The Presbyterian Church in the United

The Presbyterian church-which is one of the largest in the United States-had its origin amongst us from the Scotch and Irish branches of the Presbyterian family of the Reformation, and was introduced by European emigrants about the close of the seventeenth century. As early as the year 1706, a Presbytery was formed by the Kev. Mr. M'Kennie and six other ministers; and in that age of "seeds of things," Congregationalists joined with them, on such a footing as to be represented in Presbytery, which, however, turned out to be

inexpedient.
The first four years of the Presbytery, they did but little, but were so increased by enigrations from Europe, that in 1716 they were able to form the Synod of Philadelphia, with four Presbyteries under its judicature. For the next thirty years, they increased with still greater rapidity, exerted a felt influence on the opinions and principles of the colonists, and lent a ferming hand to our then plastic institutions, which time has consolidated and made stable. But more of this in its place.

There had been from the beginning a difference of views and feelings amongst both the elerical and lay members, on subjects of doctrine and discipline. The Scotch, who were extremely tenacious of the strict and rigid forms of the kirk, showed a disposition to graf; these on the new or-

cipline. The Scotch, who were extremely tenacious of the strict and rigid forms of the kirk, showed a disposition to graf; these on the new organization, while the Irish and New Englanders were more lax and liberal. In fact, there were three elements in the church—the orthodox Scotch Presbyterian, with his national rigidity and adhesiveness; the British Puritan (now the New England Presbyterian), looking with great jealousy of forms and ecclesiastical standards, and the spark ling and witty Irishman, ever willing to tread new path, provided it seemed equally safe. An these differences were inherent in its very being for the church was not formed by missionaries and conversions on the spot, but was composed of a detritus brought over to the western continent from sections of Europe, where the circumstances that gave moulding and character to the social system were wholly different. Difference led to a division; and, in 1745, a new synod was formed, which was called the Synod of New York. But after fifteen years experience of the comfortable effects of distuncion, the two bodies united again, under the name of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. The motto then was, "Epharibus unum;" and such at length was the popularity of the church, that it might have become the ecclesiastical establishment of the colony; and it has been said that overtures were made to that effect.

In 1788, the body were sufficiently strong so form a General Assembly, after the manner of their protetypes in Europe,—the arbiter of all questions, and the highest court known to their organization. But in 1801, they appear to have made a false step. (Churches step wrong, as well as men.) They formed a plan of union with the Congregationalists, by which a people of the latter persuasion choosing a Presbyterian minister, might still conduct their refairs on Congregationality turns out to have been just the contrary, and they were very glad to get rid of it. A memorial to that effect was presented to the General Assembly of 1835; and the committ abrogated. The reasons of this process are given more at length in the pastoral letter and circular of the Assembly of that year. They contended that it had been a great cause of the dissensions that distracted the church; that pastorates formed under said act were indectrinated as much on the Congregational as the Presbyterian plan; that raising up Presbyteries and synods out of men who had as much of the Congregational as the Presbyterian clement, was inexpedient. They affirmed that their doctrine and order had been subverted, and errors introduced on first principles—at first, as mere verbal differences, but afterwards as important in provements on the old creed of the church; as that they had applied the proper remedy. It so happened, unfortunately for the Assembly, that the remedy was applied too late. Cutting off the limb was not sufficient; the poison had been circulated through the system. A new the ology had started up, and was openly proclaimed in the oburch, by what are called the New School divines, to such extent, that one half the body were affected by it—the main point of which was the sufficiency of human ability, in matters of religion, the same point for which lick and the Jatholics contended against the Reformers. On this point, Dr. Duffield and Mr. Barnes were active, agreeing presty much with Mr. Finney, who taught that if ever a man had a new heart he must make it him self. Other questions were agitated, in which Drs. Beman and Cox. figured some; in short, all the live

self. Other questions were agitated, in which Drs. Beman and Cox, figured some: in short, all the five poists of Calvinism, or rather of Augustinianism,

Self. Other questions were agitated, in which Drs. Beman and Cox, figured some: in short, all the five points of Calvinism, or rather of Augustinianism, were impugned.

In 1830, Mr. Barnes, the living embodiment of the new school element, was called to the First Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, ware objections were raised against his orthodoxy, and opposition to his settlement. These not succeeding, an appeal was taken to the Synod, and carried up to the treneral Assembly, which, showing a disposition to dodge the question, specific charges were brought against Mr. Barnes for heresy, which made a trial in dispensable. He was acquitted by the Presbytery, suspendid by the Synod, and restored by the General Assembly, which, alone, would show that a crisis was at hand. But there were other things at issue, all winding up to the same result. The organization and operations of the so-called American Home Missionary Society, and the American Education Society, in contra-distinction from the General Assembly's Board of Missions and Board of Education, were pronounced to be injurious to the church interests, and cut off. The Synods of Utica, Geneva, and Genesee (formed under the plan of union) as, also, that of the Western Reserve, in which bodies the alleged disorders prevailed most, containing five hundred ministers and sixty thousand members, were declared out of union with the church. So fearfully did these surgeous use the knife. The nature of these disorders is described in rather curious terms, but the main item is a restless spirit of radicalism, which had disven to extreme families in the cause of revivals, of temperance, and the rights of maa, and crowded their churches with ignorant zealots and unboly members, with other things of a like kind. But the act of 1837 was not an excommunicating act. It excommunicated none. It merely disowned certain synods unconstitutionally organized, while it gave them directions as to the way of entering the church on right principles. Nor was this act the cause of the sec

sitting at the same time; and it become a matter of some importance to know to which the church property belonged. The New School Assembly commenced a ruit in the civil courts of l'emaylvania and obtained a verdict. An appeal was taken, and the Superior Court granted leave for a new trial; but the Chief Justice having already advanced opinions adverse to the claims of the New School party, the subject was dropped; and since then there has been greater peace.

The doctrines of the Presbyterian shareh are Calvinistic. Her worship and government are well known. We now proceed to inquire what has been the influence of this large and important church in forming the public mind, and giving birth avia tone to our political institutions. It is not which our government is founded, and a long of the influence of the Tree very principles of republic mind, are prominently presented to the terminents, are prominently presented to the second of the mind.

mocracy, are prominently present "Certainly," says the Hon W "Certanly," says the Hon W
the most remarkable and sings as the constitution of the Preso,
the constitution of the Preso,
the same as the consensual striking the
political constitution of our country
considers the cause of it, it must be remarkable
Confederation and republicanism are the two seen
tail principles of the American government, the masses are not allowed to elect even the President, judges, and many other officers; and the principles are seen in the Presbyterian church. The supremarkation of the properties of the properties of their representatives. There was no such government as this—the people governing them selves, under their own consistation, and by representatives of their own election—in treese, thome, or Britain; and the principles were brought hare in the shape of ecclesiastical organization. The outthe shape of ecclesisation organization. The out-line existed in the standards of the English Puri-tans, who were originally Presbyterians, and they brought it here. Should it be said the Pilgrims were Congregationalists, let it be remembered that

the Independent of the Westminster Assembly and the Commonwealth differed little from the Presbyterian. One's system was puritanism, under the form of democracy; the other's was the same thing, under the form of constitutional representation. Also, that the Pilgrim fathers, after tasting the effects of single blessedness, had drank in the spirit of Presbyterian Holland and Geneva; and hence their institutions, from the very first, took a Presbyterian form. Presbyterianism naturally tends to republicanism. Knox, the founder of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, was a great admirer of the polity of republics; and Sir H. Vane, one of the Westminster Assembly, while he was Governor in New England, furthered the same object; and the constitution he drew up contained, according to the analysis of Lord Brougham, the elementary principles of the government of the United States. Carlisle seems to understand the thing when he tells us, "Protestantism was a revolt against spiritual sovereignties; Presbyterianism carried out that revolt against earthly sovereignties and despotisms." From this nursery, at all events, was taken the tree of the American republic, which now waves its branches over thirty-one States, and five Territories where States are growing. It is not intended, by these remarks, to intimate that other seets were not active—only that this took the first steps towards a union of interests and efforts—had most to do with forming the public sentiment—that a Presbyterian loyalist was a thing unleard of. "And after the conflict was over," says Mr. Judkin, "and the sages of America came to set the forms of our government, they did but copy into every constitution the simple elements of representative republicanism, as found in the Presbyterian system."

The influence of this church in forming the public fallers and origine was such that many of the

to set the the forms of our government, they did but copy into every constitution the simple elements of representative republicanism, as found in the Presbyterian system."

The influence of this church in forming the public feeling and opinion, was such that many of the very expressions and sentiments used in the national Declaration of Independence, are said to have been the common property of the nation long before the war of the revolution; and yet it can be shown with a degree of evidence amounting to a moral certainty, that this was derived from models in the Presbyterian church, whose principles had been silently working themselves into the minds of men, unperceived. That Declaration itself was not the cause, but the effect; it was the bursting of the fountain, to which the trickling drops of feeling and streams of public opinion had been converged unseen. We know this celebrated document is attributed to the magic pen of Jefferson and yet historians tell us he was no writer. It is so similar to the two declarations of Mesklenburgh, N. C., of fifteen months before, and of which the late John Adams says the genuine sense of the American people was never so well expressed, that there are but two ways of accounting for it—either that Mr. Jefferson had this as a model, or that there is some common source from which they were both derived, and that the writers of both had been to that fountain. Dr. Smith has shown that there is such a source, and that best writers were acquainted with it; and that we are indebted for the spirit, sentiment, order of argument, and, to a considerable extent, the very language, of both these declarations to the solemn leagues, bands, and covexants entered into by the reformers, especially of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian churches. Their object was the sane—to secure union. They are similar in order. In both, there is first a general introduction; then, as enomeration of grievance and finally, a vow of mutual flevotion, fidelity, and determination. This similarity is not to be

the home missionaries, and hundreds of settled ministers have been introduced to their positions. With 1,500 ministers, 2,512 churches, 192,000 communicants, and a large apparatus of schools, societies, and other agencies, she possesses immense facilities for the enlightenment of the public mind, whilst her foreign fields of influence are so extensive, and her efficiency so wast, that it may be questioned whether any organization, but one, has a greater hold on the destinies of mankind. In India alone, one synod and three presbyteries are connected with this church.

The genus of this church is not to creep along the sides of our rivers, or seek a perch and dormitory in the stately palaces that spire up in our wealthy cities, but to go out into the whole United States, and every where, in fact, explaining her standards, and proselyting to her opinions. She has a genius for taking hold of passing events; for throwing an influence into the movements of the day; for taking a part in the great questions of the age—wherever any thing is doing there you see Presbyterian ministers. And her prosperity is, no doubt, a means of bringing fresh arrivals to our shores, from the rich lands of wretehedness found every where in the old world, where freedom is not; increasing our national census, by the conservative influx of thrifty, good-exampled, and hardy poutinflux of thrifty, good-exampled, and hardy popu-

Both North and South, she bears a latent testi-Both North and South, she bears a latent testimony against the system of negro slavery; but there she leaves it, without being able to tell us how to get rid of it. She has had nothing to do with the revered brain of abolitionism; the subject has been often brought up in her assemblies, but she has refused to take action, or to make slave-hoiding a disqualification for church membership. A lew here and there, it is true, have transported themselves beyond the pitch of sober thought, on the existence of an evil of which they know not the remedy, any more than we do; but the church has thought action inexpedient, and that the best way to cure the rotten part of any body is to attent to thought action inexpedient, and that the best way to cure the rotten part of any body is to attend to the atmosphere of things around it, and administer the proper remedies, as the patient can bear them. No doubt there are differences of opinion between the Northern and Southern members on this, as also some other subjects; but the warfare is generally in the periodicals, and not in the church. She yields to the laws of the State in which she lives, so long as they are laws, not dodging the question, but leaving the difficulty, which she cannot rectify, to time and other hands. In this respect it is a curious fact that the Presbyterian church in the United States acts upon the same inherent principles of non-interference which have always guarded the Catholic church since its first organization on this continent.

Young Men's Temperance Festival.

Last Friday evening, a young mun's temp rance festival was held at Tripler Hall. The object of the festival was to extend the cause of temperance, and to appropriate the proceeds to the building of a new hall for the Sons of Temperance. The meeting was thinly attended, and up to 9 o'clock there was no appearance of a commencement of the proceedings. About this time the audience gave evident signs of impatience, with the heels of their boots, &c. Mr. Lake then mounted the platform, and said the gentleman who was to preside had disappointed them, as did several other speakers and sincere friends. Brothers Austin and Lloyd. of Philadelphia, were present, and would do a part of the honors of the evening. Brother Austin theu came forward and sung a temperance ode.

Brother LLOYD was next introduced to the meeting, but he spoke in so low a tone that he was alto ge her in sudible. We understood him to say that he belonged to that nob le band, the Washingtomen Brothers, and he was glad to see there was so many here to night, that were willing to join that rociety. He would advise all here, and particularly the youth, to beware of alcohol, and not taste a drap of it. There were unfortunately many of the present day, who were not ardent drinkers, but what were called dram drinkers; and it was well known that from dram drinkers; and it was well known that from dram drinkers; and it was well known that from dram drinkers; and it was well known that from dram drinkers; to see a sequence of at all indulging in the use of spirituous lequers. He felt such a flowing clove this evening, towards the young men of the city, that he he jeed they would all be "Daviels," that they would not defile themselves with that decasing beverage. He was not discouraged by the paneity of numbers here to night. It was not a dead or lat fish that swam against the current. The dead is has carried away by the stream, but it was the ising fish that swam against the current. The dead is has carried away by the stream, but it was the ising fish that swam against the current. The dead is has carried away by the stream, but it was the insign fish that even against the current. The dead of the was carried away by the stream, but it was the insign fish that even against the current. The dead is have carried away by the stream, but it was the insign of here yellowed. He was not discouraged by the paneity of here in the section of here. Yell, we greatest statesman that even lived. But unfortunately it is the women that each of the yellowed from a dead of the work of the head of the work of the head of the work of the head of the work of th many here to night, that were willing to join that rockety. He would advise all here, and particularly or, and although they were debarred from po-al rights, they were not debarred from raising vonce against this horrible practice, that has too many of themselves to an untimely grave and the a to banish from their society all are frequenters of the rum shep, and to set appear are to their fathers, brothers,

and husbands.
My Lake then introduced Brother Davis, from Brook yn—He said that although a boy he had som.

experience. When he saw young men of his own age, and his own friends, going down damnation, he thought he might, young as he was, be excused for giving his ideas on this subject. If, said he, the cholera breaks out amongst us stringent laws are passed, and the streets are boarded up; but although we see every day hundred, and thousands of our fellow creatures sent to the grave by the rumshop, no voice is raised against it, simply because those deaths are all brought about in gilded saloons. Brother Davis then retired, and Brother Lloyd again addressed the meeting, but they dropped out one by one till the hall was completely empty. We did not observe that any one took the pledge.

A Glance at the Machine and Engine Shops Progress of Steam Engine Building, &c. We have recently instituted an inquiry as to the

extent of business carried on in this city in the above branch, and think the following account of the principal foundries, and the contracts entered into for the present year, cannot fail to be interest ing to such of our readers as take pride in all evidences of the advancement of the mechanic acts. which add so much to our greatness and prosperity. A few years since, the manufacturing of machinery in this country was very trifling; indeed, it is but comparatively a short time since one of our cotem poraries, in a long, labored, and self laudatory puffing article, boasted to his subscribers and to the public that he had imported from England a press capable of throwing off 5,000 sheets per hour. Bu what do we witness at the present time? The press on which the Herald is printed is capable of throwing off 12,000 to 14,000 copies per hour! and by alter-ing it, 15,000 or 20,000 sheets per hour could be stricken off with equal case. We might give other evidences of the great stride which our people have made in this branch of industry. We gave with pride and pleasure, a few years since, an account o the casting of the bed plate of Captain Marshall's steamship, the United States, (which vessel by the way caused some trouble to the late Galphin cabinet of General Taylor,) and to make which some thirty tons of fluid metal was used. This was, up to that time, the greatest feat of the kind performed in the United States, but, since then, bed plates of infinitely larger dimensions have beer cast without creating any surprise. An idea of our progress in this respect may be formed from the fact that we have now upwards of 75,000 tons of steamships, whereas we had none at all, we may say, six years ago; and so large are some of them, that there are but four places in Great Britain where a shaft could be furnished to the Collins steamship Atlantis. Our engine boiler makers have orders from all parts of the world, and have as much as they can possibly do to fill them and the home demand. The truth is, that the energy and ability of our people have been such that they have not only constructed steamships unequalled by those of England or the world, but contracts have been entered into for the construction of many more, which no doubt will equal, if not excel all others.

THE ALLAIRE WORKS.

Messes Soare & Breastad experiments of the Alsteamship, the United States, (which vessel by

into for the construction of many more, which no doubt will equal, if not excel all others.

THE ALLAIRE WORKS.

Messrs. Secor & Breasted, proprietors of the Allaire Works, are constructing a pair of large oscillating engines, with cylinders eighty-five inches in diameter and nine feet stroke, with four large iron boilers, for the new steamship Louisiana, of Messus. Howland & Aspinwall's line. This vessel is 2,200 tons burthen, and is intended for the Pacific trade. It is expected she will be completed and launched, with steam on, in about a week. Her wheels will likewise be of iron.

At the sa ne works, a marine beam engine, with cylinders sixty-six inches in diameter and ten foot stroke, with two iron boilers, and wheels built in the best and strongest manner, are being made for the new steamship William H. Brown, (the name of the owner). She is 1,200 tons burthen, and will be completed and launched in about a month. She is also destined for the Pacific trade.

Two extra heavy marine beam engines, sixty inches in diameter and ten feet stroke, with four boilers, wrought iron water wheels, shafts, &c., are also being made here for a large steamship building by Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Twenty-third street, East river, which is to be called the Northert Light. She is 2,200 tons burthen, her length 250 feet, beam 36 feet, and depth of hold 25 feet. She was originally intended for the Nicaragus route, but it is said she will most probably be transferred to a New York and Galway independent line. She will be completed in about three months.

The same parties are also constructing engines.

dent line. She will be completed in about three months.

The same parties are also constructing engines for a Spanish house at Havans, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 7 feet stroke, with a copper boile; another engine, with cylinders 40 inches in diameter and 8 feet stroke, with an iron boiler, for a river steamer; and an engine with cylinders 29 inches in diameter and 17 feet stroke, for the Onelda Lake and River Steambest Company; also a beam engine, with cylinders 41 inches in diameter and 11 feet stroke, with wrought iron shafts, &c., for a steamship for Captain W. Sandford, intended for the Philadelphia line (outside), in connection with the steamers Kennebec and Penobscot—besides a number of engines and boilers for factories and mills. The engines of the ton's line) were constructed at these works, as also those of the steamship Union (Messrs. Spofford & Tileston's line).

The engineering department of the Allaire Works is under the superintendence of Mr. T. F. Secor, well known as one of our most successful and scientific engineers. The average number of men employed at these works is from six to seven hundred, and the metal used from four to five thousand tors per annum.

tors per annum.

dred, and the metal used from four to five thousand tons per annum.

THE MORGAN WORKS.

At the Morgan Iron Works, there are being manufactured, for the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, a pair of beam marine engines of 42 inches diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke of pistor. The vessel is building by Westervelt & Miackey, and is of about 1,100 tons burthen. The whole is under the superintendence of Capt. William Skiddy, and will be completed about the first of August, when she will commence running between New York and Richmond, Va.

For Harris & Morgan, of New Orleans, they are building engines for two vessels, both being built by William Collyer. One of them is of about 1,200 tons burthen, and will have a pair of engines of 42 inches of diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke; the other one is of about 860 tons burthen, and will have one engine, of 44 inches diameter of cylinder and 11 feet stroke of piston. The vessels are both building, and will be fitted up under the im mediate superintendence of Capt. Jeremiah Smith, who will have command of the largest one when completed, which will be in the course of the ensuing autumn. They are intended to run in connexion with the steamers Galveston, Globe, Mexico, Louisiana, Portland, and Yacht, between New Orleans and different ports in Texas. With this formidable fleet of steamers in the Gult, Messes. Harris & Morgan will be able to accommodate Texas and New Orleans tolerably well.

They are also manufacturing, for Messes. Jones

Mergan will be able to accommodate Texas and New Orleans tolerably well.

They are also manufacturing, for Messrs. Jones & Johnsen, an engine of 60 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke, for a vessel building by Thomas Collyer, about 1,500 tons burthen, to ply between New York and New Orleans. She is also to be completed and commence running this fall.

Also, an engine for a vessel building by Mr. William Collyer for himself, to run on the Shrewsbury route, of 32 inches diameter of cylinder, and 11 feet stroke. This boat is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will be on her route, it is anticipated, in time for the peach harvest.

They are also building an inclined engine, of 35 inches diameter of cylinder, and 9 feet stroke, for the Fulton Ferry Company. They are doing considerable small work, such as sugar mill engines, sugar mills, and so forth.

The Ohio, Philadelphia, and North America, are undergoing repairs at this establishmont. The average number of men employed amount to six hundred.

At the Phonix Foundry, Messrs. Cunningham &

At the Phoenix Foundry, Messrs, Cunningham & Beiknap, propr., ters, they are constructing an engine for a steamboat (20t yet named), to be 205 feet long, 274 feet benne, and e feet depth of hold, for Mr. Thomas Collyer, with cylinders 32 inches in diameter, and 12 feet stroke.

At the same foundry, two engines with cylinders 41 inches in diameter and 10 feet stroke, for two steamships (to be cilled the Gorden and Calhoun), each 560 tons burthen, 180 feet long, 28 feet boam, and 12 feet depth of hold, for Messrs, Brooks & Barden, of Savannah, Georgia. These steamships are destined to run in the line between Savannah and Charleston.

estined to run in the line between Savannah and Incleston.

An engine with cylinders 28 inches in diameter and S feet stroke, for a steamboat about 500 ton burthen, 175 feet long, 214 feet beam, and Si feet depth of hold, for bir. George Page, of Wash-

Another engine of the same size, for a steams Another engine of the same size, for a steamer 130 feet long, 241 feet beam, seven feet eight i schest depth of hold, now building by Mr. Thomas Collyer, of this city, for the Washington and Alexandria Steamboat Company; and two large boilers for the steamer Senator, running between San Francisco and Sacramento cities. This firm constructed the engines of the steamship El Dorado, one of the Chagres line. They employ about two hundred men.

PULTON POUNDRY. Missers. Pease & Murphy, of the Fulton Foundry, are doing a large amount of work for the New London and Norwich Steamboat Company. In part, they are building for the steamboat Worceater one low pressure boiler, of the following dimensions and power:—124 feet wide, 124 feet high, 34 feet long, will be about 400 horse power, and will weigh that 16 (000 contests). For the propellor Jo Jan, of Havans, a pair of propeller engines, with boiler, which will be ready in a few weeks.

In a few weeks.

As also duplicate work for the steamers Isabel, Cardenas, and San Fly, of the Island of Cubs.

They are also constructing two high pressure boilers, very large, intended to drive the new and powerful machinery in the course of conscruction for James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of the New York Herald.

boilers, very large, intended to drive the new and powerful machinery in the course of construction for James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of the New York Herald.

The bark Lyra, which sailed a few days since for Havana, had on board two low pressure boilers, built by P. & M., intended for the steamship Habanero, including other machinery for said steamer. They have just completed the following work:— For an eastern house, six large high pressure boilers, forty horse power each.

An engine fifteen horse power, with locomotive boiler, with shafting, &c., for Mosses. Hicks, Briggs & Titus, of this city.

A beam engine, fifteen horse power, with boiler and appurtenances, for Goo. Mather's ink factory of this city.

A new steam cylinder for the steamer Suffolk, and have contrasted for one for the steamer Durand. They are also repairing several stamboats and steamships, and overhauling several manufactories. They have purchased the right for the States of New York and New Jersy for the manufacture of R. Montgomery's patent corrugated iron boilers. The application of corrugated iron in the manufacture of the boilers of marine and other engines, and for forming the arches, and all the fire surfaces, where great strength with lightness is required, bids fair, we are informed, to revolutionize the old system. For instance, an arch formed of corrugated iron of seven feet span, four inches wide, and four-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, is capable of sustaining the enormous weight of 15,630 pounds without the slightest deflection; whereas, an arch formed of ordinaryiron, seven feet span, four inches wide, and four-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, would not sustain a weight of more than 3,100 pourds, as we learn.

Archimedes Works, are constructing a beam engine with cylinders sixty inches in diameter, and twelve feet stroke, for a Lake Ontario steamer about 1,000 tons burthen, besides several sugar mills and engines for the West Indies. They employ, at present, three hundred and forty men.

From the fergoing statement, an

The Widening of Wall Street.

at the Novelty Works, and at the machine shop and foundry of Hogg & Delameter.

The Widening of Wall Street.

To the Editor of the Hellald.

Mr. Editor—I have read with surprise an article published in the Morning Express, of the 2d inst., reflecting severely upon the course pursued by Alderman Sturtevant relative to the proposed widening of Wall street. The charge made is, that Alderman S. was employed by those interested in the proposed improvement, as counsel to advocate their cause before the Street Committee, and to precure the passage by the Common Council of a resolution for the widening of the street. The whole tonor of the article is to the effect—and would lead a person not conversant with the facts of the case to suppose—that Alderman Sturtevant was employed, right or wrong, to put money into the hands of private individuals, and that, as a consequence of the course taken by him, says the worthy editor of the Express, "he ought to be expelled from the Board of Aldermen," and be further adds, that "this charge thus being made, it is not enough for Alderman Sturtevant generally to deny it; but it becomes his duty to demand a public investigation of it, or cles to rest quietly under it."

Now, in order, I presume, that the disinterested editor of the Express might not be disappointed in his desire to prove the truth of the allegations thus put forth in the columns of his paper, Mr. Sturtevant did, on the same day, in his place in the Board of Aldermen, demand a committee of investigation to inquire into the truth of the allegation so made, and requesting that in case a committee should be appointed, his enemies—if he had any in the Board—might be appointed to sit in judgment relative to his acts in the matter. The Board, by a unanimous vote, denied the application—different members stating that it was well known by the Board what course Mr. Sturtevant had pursued in the premises—that he had only done his duty, and they would not consent to cast a shadow of suspicion upon him, which they must necessarily

ployed as counsel to do so. If he had been of a contrary opinion, and had believed that no necessity existed for the proposed widening of Wall street, no person who is acquainted with Mr. S., believes that he would have given, or could, under any circumstances, have been induced to have given the

no person who is acquainted with Mr. S., believes that he would have given, or could, under any circumstances, have been induced to have given the measure his support.

Unfortunately for those deirous that the proposed widening of the street should be effected without delay, the Editor of the Express was to be somewhat incommoded thereby—the building which he occupies being one which, if the widening, as at first proposed, had been made, must have been partially torn down. For this reason, the Argus-eyed editor watched the proceedings, as he says, "with no little interest;" and because, under such circumstances, Alderman Sturtevant dared to do his duty, gross charges, like those to which I have referred, were made against him. Now for those who are acquainted with Mr. S., no denial of the allegations contained in the article from the Express, before referred to, is needed. But for such as may not know him, and are not cognizant of the facts, I would state that the article is untrue, so far as it is calculated to impress the reader with the idea that Mr. Sturtevant was employed, engaged, or retained by any parties interested in the proposed improvement to advocate the measure as counsel. He did so entirely upon his own responsibility, and because he believed the improvement a desirable one, and needed by the community. It is for this reason, and this alone, that the valiant editor of the Express incinuates (for he does not in plain language make them) charges, calculated scriously to injure the reputation of a most worthy member of the Foard of Aldermen.

The Coal Trade for 1831.

The Coal Trade for 1851.

(From the Miners' Journal.)

The quantity sent by railroad this week, is 29,512 69; by causi, 22,676 to the week, 51,688 11 tons. Increase by railroad, 79 tons; increase by causi, 2,549 tons. The corresponding abipments hat year were—By railroad, 23,246 66 tons; by causi, 17,243 66 tons.

The corresponding abipments hat year were—By railroad, 23,246 66 tons; by causi, 17,243 66 tons.

The causi had a very fair run of boats to New York during the week. To fihitadelphia they were scarce as usual, and the shipments were diminished to a slight extent in consequence. The present netual car and landing carseity of the causi is about 22,600 tons per week; but the beat capacity will not average over 20,000 tons. Preights have advanced a shade to Philadelphia, by the causal, and bont owners abreat will find a great business by sending their boats to this direction. A number of boats are being built on the line of causi, but they are all intended for the New York trade.

The demand for coal is very fair, and prices are firmly maintained in this region, with an upward tendency. The prices on board, at Ric bimond, are also firm.

The shipments from the helight for the last week, are a little less than? they were the corresponding week last year. Efforts, we be "ra, are being made to induce the Canal Commissioners to a slee the toil on the Delaware as it can well accommedate, and the a "yenue of the commonwealth would be diminished in consequently can give no particulars with regard to the business in comparison with last year—but the profits, if not the trade, are unquestionably affected to some considerable extent, by the law rates of transportation from this region. The contract made with the Washington Company can give no particulars with regard to the business in formed, bears hard upon the company, and consequently can give no particular with regard to the business in formed, bears hard upon the company at present, which he sailondout, is equally divided between the Washington and Delaware an

Affairs at the State Capital. OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE

ALBANY, June 13, 1851. A Nominal Speaker—Determination of the arrogan'
Woolleys not to endorse the National Administra tion-Telegraphic Legislation-Hon. Caleb Lyon-The Senate-Her Contested Seats, &c., &c.

Although Mr. Varnum occupies the position of Speaker of the House, still he is only nominally the residing officer of that body of legislators. Uness he squares himself as the dictators desire, his influence is no greater than the corporal's guard of locos. There are frequently matters introduced of a nature consistent with his pretended silver gray feelings, but the woolley majority as often overrule all action, oppose all measures which are not brought forward by themselves. Several attempts have been made within the few days of the extra session, to entertain resolutions expressing confidence in the national administration, sustaining the measures of compromise which eminent whigs labored hard to achieve, viz.—Messrs. Clay. Webster, Fillmore, and others; but, as indulgence is allowed by which an expression of the Legislature can be obtained, the policy is now, as it was during the regular session, to smother all attempts to endorse the administration, or to uphold the President in his laudable efforts to preserve harmony in the Union.

This morning, Mr. Maurice, a Long Island member of the House, offered a series of resolutions on the subject of creating State debts, the completion of the canals, the appropriation of the surplus revolute towards that object, and averring an approval of that portion of the constitution which secures and provides for their completion. The majority consented that they might be printed and laid before the members, but they will neither be adopted, nor in the least impede the passage of the nine million bill.

Already about two hundred bills have been nfluence is no greater than the corporal's guard of

already about two hundred bills have been andered to a third reading in both houses, without having undergone a moment's discussion, reflection or consideration, other than in secret committee Many of them are of the genetact importance to the interest of the State, especially those which propose to lavish upon canal contractors, and other jobby loungers, hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is wrong, especially from the fact that, in both houses, there are several new members—in the Senate five, in the House two—who were no occupying the seats which they now do when the bills were unsoussed at the regular session. In the Senate, Huntington, Halstead, and Sanford, stiguitely and silently, and suffer the rolling through of bills, which they could not, by any possibility, have examined, and probably never heard of, until the titles were read by the clerk, and they, as sworn Senators, called upon to vote in favor of So in the lower house—there are two members in that body, who suffer the same proceeding, without that body, who suffer the same proceeding, without instituting any inquiry as to the features, objects, intentions, or probable operations of either of the two hundred bills upon which they are required to vote. As well might the people place upon the cushioned chairs so many plaster Paris dolls, or anatemical figures, with jointed tecks, to not their heads when the wires are pulled, for the significance of an aye or no. If those new members have any desire to egislate for the interest of their constituents, why do they not occasionally interpose, in quire in relation to some of the originate for instituents is the Hon Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdal who now aboly represents the 2lst Senate distriction metal members in either bods, who has taken any interest in the right of his constituents is the Hon Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdal who now aboly represents the 2lst Senate distriction of the constituents and while in the perform ance of this duty this morning, he was surprised to be arreaded by ancher season, who was at

Matters and Things about Harrisburg. OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE HARRISBURG, June, 13, 1851

The city of Harrisburg presents a strange coatrast to the other cities and villages of Pensylvania, in its activity and dulness in point of business and trade. Though it is the capital of the State. it is far behind Lancaster, Reading, Potrsville. Norristown. Pitsourgh, and several other townsin manufactures, commerce, and the mechanical
arts. Its population, (about 9,000.) is small,
considering that it is the seat of government; but like Washington, this very fact
seems to affect it for evil rather than good. The
seat of government is often the centre of corruption
and dissipation. Harrisburg is not an exception.
The attention of the people is directed from undus
trial pursuits to place hunting, and lobbying, and
wire pulling. There is a desire on the part of the
legislature, and they become too aristocrafted work. The principal business seems to be hotel
keeping. By the by there is a curious catsora
tolerated in the hotels here; the boarders are per
mitted to get drauk, and sing songs and shoul
all night long to the terrible annoyance and under
test of the sober portion of the it-mates. The
takes place in the most respectable of Norristown, Pitsourgh, and several other townsall night long, to the terrible annoyance and orest of the sober portion of the ismates. The takes place in the most respectable them; and the proprietors say they cannot pre-ent it! A lazy set of loofers may be found contunually swarming about the Nate House, like the Athenians, ever trying to loarn "something new." This city, therefore, with its great nat all advantages, reposing, as it does, on the tranquil bosom of the lovely Susquehaona surrounded by a fertile agricultural country, and having a canal and railroad passing through it, would thrive far latter if the Legislature met some share clee. Its situation is extremely beautiful, for rounded by mountains, sloping, naticial with the same whose of varied hue, to the margin of its would all the way through and the same with a way through a lair a valley as ever the sun lit up with hearts. The city itself its sonded with a ne trees, the streots are wide and well laid out, and the air is salubrious, with the exception of some fever and ague ecoasionally in the fail, caused by the water becoming low and steguest. It is rather shallow at Harrisburg on account of the great breadth of the river, boing about a wide. It is crossed by two woodus bring being devoted to the railroad, and the general purposes. Over the latter, a taken of the great breadth of the river, boing about a mide, and down to Columbia, is man grand. There is a fine healthy brees river, that renders the city a delightful in summer. Though the water is un negative that way.

I have said that manufactures are at a low others, it, indeed, they can be said to have a mint ence at all. There appears, however, to that way

I have said that manufactures are at slow obboure, it, indeed, they can be said to have at which ence it indeed, they can be said to have at which ence it all. There appears, however, to just now, to establish one important beautifulation in the city. A brick cotten factory has been gently erected, which, for size and beauty of are attecture combined, is unequalled by anything of the kind in the country. It has been got up by a pany, and cost \$250,080. It has a fine over all bell, and handsome offices. The machinery is about of a superior kind. It is three stories high, and has three tiers of windows, twenty-five meach, in front and rear, and three tiers in the ends, of four windows in each. It is on the banks of the river, and is the greatest ornsment of the city. A graad mistake, however, was made by the proprietors. They have decided upon manufacturing the coarser kinds of goods, which are common everywhere, and do not pay like the fine, scarce articles. The company will be quite satisfied if they make six percent on their capital. The object is to increase population; but what is chiefly wanted here is skill, and there is great difficulty in finding hands. There is a large number now under the process of teaching No doubt hands in abundance will soon find their way from Philadelphia, where there are 10,000

cotton weavers. There is one thing that retards the growth of the city; the seil is possessed by a few wealthy monopolists, who will not sell it for building ground, except at an exorbitant price. One of them recently refused very handsome terms for the site of an iron foundry, even two miles from the city. This is an unwise policy on their part; it would be better for them to give sites almost for nothing in the beginning, in order to increase population, and to encourage building. There appears to be a new impetus given to building this summer; about thirty building, are either about to be cre sted, or rebuilt in part. The State House is a very good building, and commands a splendid view of the city, the river, and the surrounding scenery.

The Central railroad, passing from Philadelphia to this city, is very badly managed—everybody complains of it. It was built in a very unscientific and defective manner, and the rate of speed is nearly as slow as that of a stage coach. You will constantly hear of the train running off the track, or of one train being delayed for an hour, in waiting till another passes, in order to avoid a collision. The want of pure fundity is proverbial. You can never calculate within an hour of the time you will arrive. The time of leaving Philadelphia is very incovenient for the New York papers. One train leaves at half past 7 o'clock in the morning, too early to oring the mants to this city; and the other about the mants of the forenoon, also too carly for the moils, which arrive in a few minutes after the case lea. The result is, that Harrisburg people do not get the newspapers from the great metric clocks at a under proper management, arrive reached a the owner, and the reverse for twelve and the revening. The cars might start at 2 o'clock, and under proper management, arrive reached and under proper management decimal of In these days of progress and radio commercial onterprise for twelve of commercial enterprise for twelve of the second of the age. At 7 o'clock this was not get a copy of the Herald for All had been bought up on account go of the Harrisbarg Convention.

All had been bought up on account go of the Harrisbarg Convention, wer, and the only class benefitted by here the had as who will be pretty dull for a mental transfer one fact about the Legislature does not meet till January These sone fact about the Legislature and the local papers have exclumes—there is no State reporter to report them, so that they are not provided in the seedings, and the local papers have expected to report them, so that they are not reported to report them, so that they are not provided in the seedings, and if a man wants to jump and the seed of the se

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1851. arion - Affairs in the Post Office and

Com House-The Fillibusteros-Anecdote of James Lind, &c., &c. The diffigures to the Opelousus, Attakapas and ailroad Convention convened at the on the evening of the 4th inst.

on the evening of the 4th inst.

I sq., one of the oldest and wealthe morthly of our city, was elected President;
adamond the vice Presidents were ex-Governor
action, of la layette parish; Gen Declonet, of
Maria, ledge Woodruff, of Jefferson; Dunand Learner of Ascension; and Henry E. Lawche of the city of Lafayette. The convention
was compact of the most wealthy and intelligent
factor of the fairest portion of the State of
factors as a seldom congregated together.
The convex is the most plausable, and the route
advocated.—Commencing at the
twent Alvies, in the parish of Jefferson, opposite
the city of the fairest portion of the State of
factors g is the most plausable, and the route
advocated.—Commencing at the
twent Alvies, in the parish of Jefferson, opposite
the city, in a river bank, through the parishes
the wer part of Assumption, through the
same the wastington, on the Cortableau
the same of the cost of constructthe road to the act is contemplated to extend
the road to the same accommittee to procure surveys
and of the cost of constructthe road appeal are committee to procure surveys
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are all appeals of the same appeal of the same.

A road are all a waster sampted for a railroad, and
the contemplate country. There was no conthe transport of the same appeal of the same.

A road are all a waster sampted for a railroad, and
it was a same and the road was estimated
the distance of the same appared by Providence for that
the last as a same and the profits the road

The crops of sugar and molasses in

May parish, now shipped direct from Berand and the same and the same and improvements when he first

same and the same are all of the same and the s - Orieans levee.

orieans levee.

In addition of inhabitants in the filles of millions. Great and extraorpression of the millions of the millions. Great and extraorpression of the millions of the confed with a few most enthusiant of the millions of the mi

stem house excitement has abated; the e public seems to be strongly in favor. The surveyor, and he is generally macly, upright and independent

Walker, or "old Joe," as he is fad or by a large number of the country

aborde, the Spanish Consul at this port, Andrews, the owner of the schooner Royalch assisted the Spanish steamer of war fithe Colorado reef, had arrived at Havana.

posed their visit is to settle and compromise actions claim against the Spanish govern-

ir Addrews claim against the Spanish governtor salvage.
We are very quiet here, too, in the fillibusters
Not a word is to be heard on the subject.
Now we never mention it—the name is never
ard," as the song goes; but General Narcisso
oper is in town, and, it is said, tolds large and
grant levees.
The best ane-dote ever told on Jenny Liud, is
a to have occurred during her tour through the

The best ancedete ever told on Jenny Lind, is the new to have occurred during her tour through the watern States, and as it has never been "set up," if give it to you. It appears, at a small town, where Jenny and Ramum had stopped to rest, the latter told the folks that, if they would raise him \$1,600, he would let them hear Jenny sing. The preposition was agreed to, and a large barn was procured, which comfortably held about 500 people, which, at \$3 per ticket, made up the sum demanded. The audience appeared delighted and satisfied; and as Jenny was singing her hast song for the night—"the bird song"—a tall, Hooser looking chap, who seemed to think he had been "sorter taken in three dollars worth, exclaimed, on Jenny repeating the words, "I know not, I know not why I am singing"—"the dernation ye don't! Woil, I can tell ye; ye are singing for a \$1,500 lick—\$3 a top-knot all round; and there's no use of telling folks you don't know why yer singing I guess dad's corn will find out!" A violent explosion took place, and Barnum was found among the ruins of the big fiddie.